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Promotion and protection of the rights of children

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Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the rights of the child in their entirety, the most recent of which is resolution 69/157 of 18 December 2014,

Recalling its resolutions 69/158 of 18 December 2014 on protecting children from bullying and 69/187 of 18 December 2014 on migrant children and adolescents, by which the General Assembly recently addressed current and emerging challenges to the rights of children,

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, reaffirming that States parties to the Convention shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized therein, while bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention[2] and calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and resolution 66/138, annex.

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Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[4] the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,[5] the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[6] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[7] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[8] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[9]

Reaffirming that the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development, provide the framework for all actions concerning children,

Reaffirming also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[10] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[11] and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[12] recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[13] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[14] the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,[15] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[16] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[17] United Nations model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Declaration on the Right to Development,[18] the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, held in New York from 11 to 13 December 2007,[19] the outcome document, entitled "The future we want" of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,[20] and the outcome document of the third Global Conference on Child Labour, held in Brasilia from 8 to 10 October 2013, and recalling also the World Congresses against

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[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.
[5] Resolution 61/177, annex.
[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.
[7] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[8] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[9] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[10] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[11] Resolution 55/2.
[12] Resolution S-27/2, annex.
[13] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[14] See resolution 2542 (XXIV).
[15] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.
[16] Resolution 61/295, annex.
[17] Resolution 69/2.
[18] Resolution 41/128, annex.
[19] Resolution 62/88.
[20] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development and the World Education Forum, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015,

Welcoming the adoption of the outcome document, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" of the Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,[21] held from 25 to 27 September 2015, and underscoring the importance of its implementation in ensuring the enjoyment of the rights of the child,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly[22] and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in Assembly resolution 69/157 as well as the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,[23] the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict[24] and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[25] whose recommendations should be carefully studied, taking fully into account the views of Member States,

Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of the child,

Acknowledging the important role played by national governmental structures for children, including, where they exist, ministries and institutions in charge of child, family and youth issues and independent ombudspersons for children or other national institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children, in the best interests of the child, and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Noting with appreciation the work to promote and protect the rights of the child carried out by all relevant organs, bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, by relevant mandate holders and special procedures of the United Nations and by relevant regional organizations, where appropriate, and intergovernmental organizations, and recognizing the valuable role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains negatively affected by the prolonged effects of the world financial and economic crisis, reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, recognizing its impact beyond the socioeconomic context and the intrinsic interlinkage between poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development, and in this regard

[21] Resolution 70/1.
[22] A/70/265.
[23] A/70/289.
[24] A/70/162.
[25] A/70/222.

underlining the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Profoundly concerned also that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical, in an increasingly globalized environment, as a result of the persistence of poverty, social inequality, inadequate social and economic conditions, pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, environmental damage, climate change, natural disasters, armed conflict, foreign occupation, displacement, violence, terrorism, abuse, trafficking in children and their organs, all forms of exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, neglect, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, gender inequality, disability and inadequate legal protection, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Expressing deep concern that, despite the recognition of the right of the child to express his or her views freely on all matters affecting the child, with his or her views given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child, children are still seldom seriously consulted and involved in such matters owing to a variety of constraints and impediments and that the full implementation of this has yet to be fully realized,

Deeply concerned that children disproportionately suffer the consequences of discrimination, exclusion, inequality and poverty,

Deeply concerned also that more than 6,300,000 children under the age of 5 die each year, mostly from preventable and treatable causes, owing to inadequate or lack of access to integrated and quality maternal, newborn and child health care and services, to early childbearing, as well as to health determinants, such as safe drinking water and sanitation, safe and adequate food and nutrition, and that mortality remains highest among children belonging to the poorest and most marginalized communities,

Recognizing that a strong focus is needed on poverty, deprivation and inequality to prevent and protect children from violence and to promote the resilience of children, their families and communities,

Recognizing also the large and growing number of migrant children, including those unaccompanied or separated from their parents or primary caregivers, and especially those who find themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents,

Taking into special consideration the situation of child refugees and child asylum seekers, in particular those unaccompanied or separated from their parents,

I
Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto

1. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 1 to 10 of its resolution 68/147 of 18 December 2013, and welcomes the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of

children, child prostitution and child pornography and on the involvement of children in armed conflict;[26]

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto[2] as a matter of priority and to implement them effectively and fully;

3. *Notes* the entry into force on 14 April 2014 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,[27] and urges States to consider its accession, ratification and implementation;

4. *Welcomes* the increasing number of ratifications of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto as a step towards their universal acceptance, and encourages further efforts by the Secretary-General in this regard;

5. *Urges* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;[10]

6. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, taking into account the adoption of its general comments, and its actions to follow up on its concluding observations on the implementation of the Convention and recommendations, and calls upon all States to strengthen their cooperation with the Committee, to comply in a timely manner with their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, in accordance with the guidelines elaborated by the Committee, and to take into account its recommendations, observations and general comments on the implementation of the Convention;

7. *Also welcomes* the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and, in this regard, their contribution to the progress achieved in the promotion and the protection of the rights of children;

II
Promotion and protection of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children

Non-discrimination

8. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 to 14 of its resolution 68/147, and calls upon States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights without discrimination of any kind;

9. *Notes with concern* the large number of children belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, migrant children, refugee or asylum-seeking children, internally displaced children, and children of indigenous origin who are victims of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stresses the need to incorporate special

[26] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[27] Resolution 66/138, annex.

measures, in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child and respect for his or her views and the child's gender-specific needs, including children with special needs, in education programmes and programmes to combat these practices, and calls upon States to provide special support and to ensure equal access to services for those children;

10. *Urges* all States to respect and promote the right of girls and boys to express themselves freely, and their right to be heard, to ensure that their views are given due weight, in accordance with their age and maturity, in all matters affecting them, and to involve children, including children with special needs, in decision-making processes, taking into account the evolving capacities of children and the importance of involving children's organizations and child-led initiatives;

11. *Recognizes* that discrimination against any child on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the child, and expresses grave concern that children with disabilities face violations of their human rights, as well as discriminatory, attitudinal and environmental barriers to their participation and inclusion in society and in the community;

Registration, family relations, adoption and alternative care

12. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 15 to 19 of its resolution 68/147, and urges all States parties to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children in matters relating to registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care, and, in cases of international parental or familial child abduction, encourages States to engage in bilateral and, when appropriate, multilateral cooperation to resolve those cases, and in this regard to consider accession to or ratification of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction[28] and to facilitate, inter alia, the return of the child to the country in which he or she resided immediately before the removal or retention, while taking into consideration the principle of the best interests of the child;

Economic and social well-being of children

13. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 20 to 29 of its resolution 68/147, calls upon all States and the international community to create an environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field and by implementing their commitments in this regard, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and reaffirms that investment in children has high economic and social returns and that all related efforts to ensure that resources allocated and spent for children should serve as an instrument for the fulfilment of children's rights;

14. *Calls upon* all States and the international community to cooperate, support and participate in the global efforts towards poverty eradication by fulfilling their previous commitments in this regard, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[21] and mobilizing all necessary resources and support in that regard, according to national plans and strategies, including through an integrated and multifaceted approach based on the rights and well-being of children;

[28] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1343, No. 22514.

Child labour

15. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 30 to 33 of its resolution 68/147, and urges States to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour and to end child labour in all its forms, by 2025 at the latest;

16. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying both the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182),[29] and the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138),[30] of the International Labour Organization;

17. *Recognizes* that poverty and social exclusion, labour mobility, discrimination and lack of adequate social protection and educational opportunity as well as lack of birth registration all influence child labour;

Prevention and elimination of violence against children

18. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 39 of its resolution 68/147 and paragraphs 47 to 62 of its resolution 62/141 of 18 December 2007 on the elimination of violence against children, condemns all forms of violence against children, and urges all States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 34 of its resolution 68/147 and paragraph 3 of its resolution 69/158 and:

(a) To take effective and appropriate legislative and other measures to prohibit, prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against children in all settings, including harmful practices in all situations, and to strengthen international, national and local cooperation and mutual assistance in this regard;

(b) To ensure the right of all children to live free from violence, including by exercising due diligence, investigating, prosecuting and punishing the perpetrators of violence against all children and ending impunity, and provide protection as well as universal access to comprehensive social, physical and mental health and legal services and counselling for all victims and survivors, to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society, and to address the structural and underlying causes of violence against all children through enhanced prevention measures, research and strengthened coordination and monitoring and evaluation;

(c) To address the gender dimension of all forms of violence against children and incorporate a gender perspective in all policies adopted and actions taken to protect children against all forms of violence, acknowledging that girls and boys face varying risks from different forms of violence at different ages and in different situations;

19. *Reaffirms* that violence against children is never justifiable and that it is the duty of States to protect children, including those in conflict with the law, from all forms of violence and human rights violations and to exercise due diligence to prohibit, prevent and investigate acts of violence against children, eliminate impunity and provide assistance to the victims, including preventing revictimization;

20. *Strongly condemns* the abduction of children, and calls upon all States to take all appropriate measures to secure their unconditional release, rehabilitation and reintegration and their reunification with their families;

[29] Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.
[30] Ibid., vol. 1015, No. 14862.

21. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[31] encourages States to take effective measures for their dissemination and implementation, as appropriate, and invites relevant United Nations actors to support Member States, where appropriate, to this end through concerted efforts;

Promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations

22. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 40 to 48 of its resolution 68/147, and calls upon all States to promote and protect all human rights of all children, to implement evidence-based programmes and measures that provide them with special protection and assistance, including access to health care and inclusive and quality education and social services, to consider implementing voluntary repatriation, reintegration where appropriate and feasible, family tracing and family reunification, in particular for children who are unaccompanied, and to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration;

23. *Calls upon* all States to ensure, for children belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, including migrant children and indigenous children, as well as children placed in alternative care and those in the juvenile justice system, the enjoyment of all human rights, as well as access to health care, social services and education, on an equal basis with others and to ensure that all such children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children and those who are victims of violence and exploitation, receive appropriate protection and assistance;

Migrant children

24. *Reaffirms* the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrant children, regardless of their migration status, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrant children, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

25. *Expresses its commitment* to protect the human rights of migrant children, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, and to provide for their health, education and psychosocial development, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in policies of integration, return and family reunification;

Children and the administration of justice

26. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 49 to 57 of its resolution 68/147, and calls upon all States to respect and protect the rights of children alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law, as well as children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law;

[31] Resolution 69/194, annex.

27. *Encourages* continued regional and cross-regional efforts, the sharing of best practices and the provision of technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice, and acknowledges in this regard the convening of the World Congress on Juvenile Justice in Geneva from 26 to 30 January 2015;

28. *Encourages* States to develop and implement a comprehensive juvenile justice policy to protect and address the needs of children in contact with the law, with a view to promoting, inter alia, a commitment to improving the quality of education available to children placed in alternative care and in the juvenile justice system, crime prevention programmes, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion, restorative justice and community-based programmes that focus on the rehabilitation and reintegration of the child, and ensuring compliance with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

29. *Reaffirms* paragraph 58 of its resolution 68/147, and calls upon all States to prevent, criminalize, prosecute and punish all forms of the sale and trafficking of children, including for the purposes of removal of organs of the child for profit, child slavery, the sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution and child pornography, with the aim of eradicating those practices and the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies for such purposes, to combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices and take measures to eliminate the demand that fosters them, as well as to address the rights and needs of victims effectively and take effective measures against the criminalization of children who are victims of exploitation;

Children affected by armed conflict

30. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 59 to 70 of its resolution 68/147, condemns in the strongest terms all violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict, and in this regard urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged, in contravention of applicable international law, including humanitarian law, in the recruitment and use of children, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, acknowledging that sexual violence in these situations disproportionately affects girls, in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals and related personnel, and in patterns of abduction of children, as well as in all other violations and abuses against children, to take time-bound and effective measures to end and prevent them, and takes note in this regard of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2225 (2015) of 18 June 2015;

31. *Urges* all States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society to give serious attention to, and to protect and assist child victims of, all violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with

international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;[32]

32. *Calls upon* States to protect children affected by armed conflict, in particular from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to ensure that they receive timely, effective humanitarian assistance, noting the efforts taken to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing perpetrators, and calls upon the international community to hold those responsible for violations accountable, inter alia, through the International Criminal Court;

33. *Remains deeply concerned*, however, over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations and the deterioration in other situations where parties to armed conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of international law applicable to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict;

34. *Expresses its deep concern* about attacks, as well as threats of attacks, in contravention of applicable international law against schools and/or hospitals, and protected persons in relation to them, welcomes the publication of the guidance note on Security Council resolution 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 on attacks on schools and hospitals by the Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2143 (2014) of 7 March 2014;

35. *Welcomes* in this regard the "Children, not soldiers" campaign initiated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the United Nations Children's Fund, in collaboration with other United Nations partners, aimed at ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children by the national security forces concerned by 2016, and requests the Special Representative to report on progress in her next report to the General Assembly;

III
Children's right to education

36. *Reaffirms* the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[33] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[1] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[9] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[34] the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[35] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[4] and other relevant international instruments;

37. *Welcomes* the attention paid to the right to education of children by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant special procedures mandate holders, in particular the

[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
[33] Resolution 217 A (III).
[34] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.
[35] Resolution 45/158.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education, the human rights treaty bodies and the operational activities of the United Nations system on the issue;

38. *Reaffirms* that education is a fundamental human right, a basis for guaranteeing the realization of other human rights and essential for sustainable development, the promotion of peace and tolerance, as well as key to achieving full employment and poverty eradication;

39. *Underlines* that full access to inclusive and equitable quality education and the promotion of lifelong learning at all levels is an essential precondition for achieving sustainable development and for the full realization of the right to education, and in this regard, stresses the need to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals related to education;

40. *Expresses its dismay* at the aggravation of attacks, including terrorist attacks, on educational institutions as such, their students and staff, recognizes the grave impact that such attacks have on the full realization of the right to education, in particular of women and girls, and reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of all such attacks;

41. *Expresses its deep concern* about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, nearly two thirds of the world's non-literate adults are women;

42. *Notes* that evidence has shown that the States that have made the biggest investments in education are those that have received the highest gains;

43. *Recognizes* that the children's right to education can be severely hampered as a result of physical, psychological and sexual violence, as well as bullying, both in school and on the way to school, as well as online, which compromises learning outcomes and may lead to school dropout;

44. *Also recognizes* that a large portion of the world's children out of school live in conflict-affected areas and in natural-disaster-stricken regions and that this is a serious challenge to the realization of all the rights of the child as well as the fulfilment of international commitments on education, reaffirms the State's obligation to ensure that children continue to fully enjoy their human rights, including the human right to education, during conflict and post-conflict periods and in other emergency situations, and stresses in that context the importance of ensuring that children continue to have access to basic services in all such situations;

45. *Expresses its deep concern* about the growing number of attacks, as well as threats of attacks, in contravention of applicable international humanitarian law, against schools, recognizes the grave impact of such attacks on the safety of children and teachers and on the full realization of the right to education, expresses its concern that the military use of schools in contravention of applicable international humanitarian law may also affect the safety of children and teachers and children's right to education, and encourages all States to strengthen efforts to prevent the military use of schools in contravention of applicable international humanitarian law;

46. *Calls upon* all States to give full effect to the right to education for all children and in particular:

(a) To eliminate gender disparities in education and to ensure effective and equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels for all children without discrimination of any kind, particularly the vulnerable, including indigenous children, children with disabilities and children in vulnerable or marginalized situations;

(b) To make primary education available, free and compulsory for all children;

(c) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate obstacles to effectively accessing and completing education, such as the cost of education, hunger and poor nutrition, distance from home to school, armed conflict, all forms of violence at school, insufficient infrastructure including lack of access to water and sanitation, lack of adequate and physically and otherwise accessible schooling facilities for girls, child labour or heavy domestic work, and ensure that children who are institutionalized also enjoy their right to education;

(d) To take all measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, necessary to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education and to promote learning opportunities for all children;

(e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against girls in the field of education and to ensure equal access for all girls to all levels of education, including by affirmative action, improving the safety of girls on the way to and from school, ensuring that all schools are accessible, safe, secure and free from violence, providing separate and adequate sanitation facilities that provide privacy and dignity, thereby contributing to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion and ensuring school attendance, in particular for girls and children from low-income families, children who become heads of households and girls who are already married or pregnant;

(f) To promote the development of gender-sensitive curricula for educational programmes at all levels and to take concrete measures to ensure that educational materials portray women and men, youth, girls and boys in positive and non-stereotypical roles, including in the teaching of scientific and technological subjects;

(g) To develop training programmes and materials for teachers and educators that promote equality, cooperation, mutual respect and shared responsibilities between girls and boys from preschool level onward;

(h) To adopt all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and human rights by taking all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, in accordance with the best interest of the child, to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse in schools, and in this context to take measures to promote non-violent forms of discipline in schools;

(i) To establish child-friendly and confidential counselling, complaints and reporting mechanisms to address incidents of violence against children in schools or on the way to or from school, and support the rehabilitation of child victims, as well as for the promotion of training and guidance for teachers and school staff to detect and report cases of violence against children to the relevant authorities;

(j) To prevent and protect children from bullying, including cyberbullying and other online risks, by generating statistical information and promptly and adequately responding to such acts, providing appropriate support to children affected by and involved in bullying, recognizing the important role that schools can play in preventing and responding to these incidents and in promoting online safety, through close collaboration between teachers, parents, communities, the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations and children themselves;

(k) To strengthen the role of education, including human rights education, as the most effective means of promoting tolerance, in preventing the spread of extremism by instilling respect for life and promoting the practice of non-violence, moderation, dialogue and cooperation, calling upon all States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour by, inter alia, placing emphasis on civic education and life skills as well as democratic principles and practices at all levels of formal, informal and non-formal education;

(l) To take the measures necessary to protect schools from attacks and protected persons in relation to them and in situations of armed conflict and to refrain from actions that impede children's access to education;

(m) To ensure, as primary duty-bearers, the realization of the right to education in all phases of emergency situations and to implement strategies and policies in this regard as an integral element of humanitarian assistance and humanitarian response, to the maximum of their available resources, with the support of the international community, the United Nations system, donors, multilateral agencies, the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations;

(n) To ensure inclusive quality education, including by strengthening inputs, processes and evaluation of learning outcomes and mechanisms to measure and monitor progress, including by collecting disaggregated data, as well as by ensuring that teachers and educators are empowered, adequately recruited, well-trained, qualified, motivated and well supported with well-resourced, efficient and effectively governed systems, recognizing the importance of regional and international cooperation in this regard;

(o) To further ensure relevant and effective learning outcomes and ensure the acquisition of the foundational skills of literacy and numeracy, as well as analytical, problem-solving and other high-level cognitive, interpersonal and social skills;

(p) To ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education;

(q) To take specific measures to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities, in particular by promoting the provision of a school curriculum that allows for sufficient opportunity for play and recreational activities, including physical education and sport;

(r) To integrate human rights education and training, education for democracy, along with civic education and education for sustainable development, into national education standards and in this regard to develop and strengthen national and subnational programmes, curricular and extracurricular educational activities and to implement, as appropriate, the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development;

(s) To adopt legislative and other appropriate measures with a view to realizing the right to education for children with disabilities, on the basis of equal opportunity, and to ensure an inclusive education system at all levels that provides reasonable accommodation of the child's needs, along with the required effective individualized support measures in environments to maximize academic and social development, within the general education system, and consistent with the goal of full inclusion, which facilitates effective education;

(t) Calls upon States to take all appropriate measures to safeguard the realization of the right to education for indigenous children, including their access to quality education, on the basis of equal opportunity, in a manner conducive to their fullest possible social inclusion and individual development, including through the provision of compulsory primary education that is available free to all and, when possible, is provided in their own language, and to take all appropriate measures to make all other levels and all forms of education available and accessible to indigenous children without discrimination;

(u) To develop and implement educational programmes and teaching materials, including comprehensive evidence-based education on human sexuality, based on full and accurate information, for all adolescents and youth, in a manner consistent with their evolving capacities, with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, with the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, in order to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women of all ages, to eliminate prejudices and to promote and build decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills for the development of respectful relationships based on gender equality and human rights, as well as teacher education and training programmes for both formal and non-formal education;

(v) To measure progress in the realization of the right to education, such as by developing national indicators as an important tool for the realization of the right to education and for policy formulation, impact assessment and transparency;

47. *Urges* all States and all relevant stakeholders to give high priority to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the education-related Sustainable Development Goal and targets;

IV
Follow-up

48. *Expresses its support* for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, and recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of her mandate in promoting the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children in all regions and in advancing the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children,[36] including through her regional and thematic consultations and field missions, and thematic reports addressing emerging concerns;

49. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of the Special Representative on Violence against Children, as established in paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution 62/141, for a further three years, and maintain support for

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the effective and independent performance and the sustainability of the mandate of the Special Representative, funded from the regular budget;

50. *Urges* all States, requests United Nations entities and agencies, and invites regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in promoting further implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, and encourages States to provide support, including adequate voluntary financial support, to the Special Representative, for the continued, effective and independent performance of her mandate, and invites the private sector to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the present resolution, with a focus on migrant children;

52. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda;

53. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, consistent with paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution 62/141, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda;

54. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda;

55. *Invites* the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its seventy-first session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee;

56. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its seventy-first session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children", focusing on section III of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" on the theme "Migrant children".